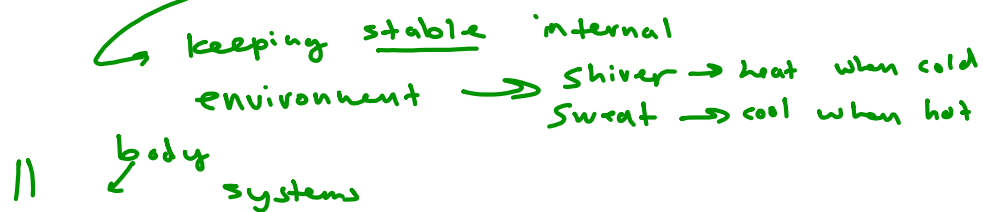


Bellinger

- What are the different parts ("systems") in the human body?
Skeletal, Digestive, Nervous, Respiratory, Circulatory,
- How many bones are in the human body?
206

Bellinger

- What is homeostasis?



Body Org. Quiz

Grade: 7th

Subject: Life Science

Date:

1 What does changing homeostasis maintain in the body?

A a changing internal environment

☒ B a stable internal environment

C a changing external environment

D a stable external environment

E .
.

2 What is a tissue?

- A a group of different types of cells
- B a new cell that has many functions
- C a system of living and dead cells
- ☒ D a group of similar cells that work together
- E

3 A collection of two or more tissues that work together to perform a function is called...

- ☒ A an organ
- B a tissue team
- C a cell family
- D nervous tissue

E

4 The type of tissue that supports and protects organs is ...

- A epithelial tissue
- B nervous tissue
- C muscle tissue
- D connective tissue
- E

.

5 The endocrine system sends out chemical messages.

.

6 The digestive system breaks down food into nutrients.

7 The lymphatic system absorbs oxygen from the air and releases carbon dioxide.

True

False

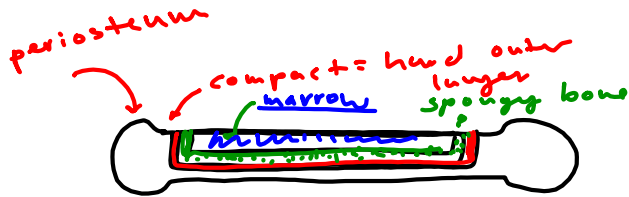
8 The nervous system sends and receives electrical signals and messages.

True

False

Bellringer

- What is the largest organ system in the human body?
integumentary (skin)
- What is the function of the endocrine system?
chemical messenger → hormones
- What is the function of the lymphatic system?
lymph nodes → for immune system



The Skeletal System

Grade: 7th

Subject: Life Science

Date:

- 1 Tissue that cushions the ends of bones where there meet in a joint is called marrow.

↳ cartilage

True

False

.

- 2 A place where two bones meet is a sprain.

joint

True

False

.

3 A _____ joint allows you to move your arm in all directions:

ball and socket +

.

4 You have 206 (a number) of bones in an adult body:

.

5 A hinge joint allows you to flex and extend your leg.

.

6 A gliding joint allows the bones in your hand and wrist to move.

.

7 Arthritis is a disease that causes joints to swell or stiffen.

True

False

.

8 Osteitis is a disease that causes bones to become weak and break more easily.

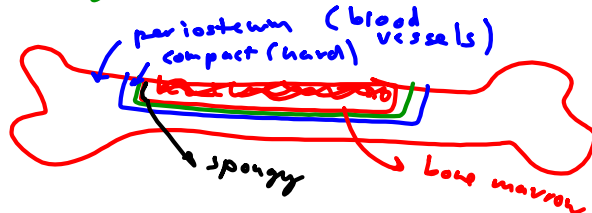
True

False

→ Osteoporosis

Bellringer

- Name 3 joints. Give an example of each joint.
gliding → wrists/hands, ball-socket, hinge, knee, shoulder
- Draw a diagram of a bone. What are the different parts?



Bellringer

- What are the 3 major types of muscles in the body?

Cardiac, smooth, skeletal

- What makes "heart" muscle unique?

can conduct electricity

Muscular System Review

Grade: 7th

Subject: Life Science

Date:

1 The muscular system is made up of muscles that allow the body to...

A rest

B move

C grow

D heal

2 Smooth muscle can be found in the walls of blood vessels and in the ...

- A spinal cord
- B joints
- C lungs
- D digestive tract

3 What type of muscle is found only in the heart?

- A smooth
- B skeletal
- C biceps
- D cardiac

4 To help you move, skeletal muscles are attached to bone s.

5 A muscle that bends part of your body is called a flexor.

6 A muscle that straightens part of your body is called a(n)
extensor

7 What do people do during resistance exercise?

- A steady activity
- B slow stretches
- C run in place
- D work against weight

8 Moderately intense activity that improves endurance is called

- A aerobic exercise
- B resistance exercise
- C mental exercise
- D regular exercise

→ oxygen presence

9 A strain is an injury in which a muscle is...

torn → injured

10 Tendonitis is a condition that causes the tendon to become inflamed.

True

False

Bellringer

→ Give an example of a flexor and an extensor muscle.
 ↳ bend ↳ triceps
 biceps

→ How is aerobic exercise different than resistance exercise? Give an example.
 ↳ weight lifting ↳ yoga distance running calf

→ What is an example of a "smooth" muscle?
 muscles in the stomach

★ → What is the largest muscle in the body?
 gluteus maximus

Scientific Methods

⇒ Hypothesis ⇒ testable ⇒ IF... then... because

Independent vs Dependent Variables

I.V

D.V

Constant

vs

Control

↓
Factors in
experiment
that do not
change

↓
group/object/situation
that does not get
experimental condition

Integumentary System Review

Grade: 7th

Subject: Life Science

Date:

1 The thick under layer of skin is called the _____.

2 The outermost layer of skin is the _____.

epidermis

3 The ^{integumentary}~~lymphatic~~ system includes the hair, skin, and nails and covers the body.

True

False

.

4 The part of your skin that lets you feel things are your nerve endings.

True

False

.

5 One of the main functions of the sweat glands is to regulate your body's temperature.

True

False

6 A function of the hair follicle is to...

A change hair color

B cool skin

C store fat

D make hair

7 In which of the following ways does hair help your body?

- A It protects the tips of fingers and toes
- B It protects skin from UV light
- C It absorbs moisture
- D It traps cool air around the body

8 A nail grows from the living cells in the ...

- A nail shaft
- B nail root
- C hair follicle
- D epidermis

9 What may cause acne?

- A damage to the genetic material in skin
- B a lack of oil produced by the sweat glands
- C too much oil produced by the skin glands
- D too much exposure to UV light